

HOLLAND MUST TURN OVER WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN FOR ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF FIVE JUDGES

KAISER TO BE TRIED

Peace Treaty Provides for Calling Wilhelm Before Tribunal.
SUPREME OFFENSE
Each of Five Great Powers to Name a Judge.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—New articles proposed for insertion in the new treaty, to be considered at the plenary session of the peace conference today, the state department announced today, include the following:

Article I.—The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

It is proposed that a special tribunal be constituted to try the accused, consisting of five judges, one appointed by each of the five great powers: The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The Allied and associated powers will request Holland to surrender the former emperor for trial.

Persons accused of violation of the laws and customs of war, according to a second proposed article, will be brought before military tribunals and "if found guilty sentenced to the punishments laid down by military law."

All persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified "either by name or by the rank, office or employment which they held under the German authorities," will be demanded of the German government for trial by the military tribunals of the power against whose nationals the criminal acts were perpetrated.

The announcement issued by the state department follows:

"Following are the proposed articles regarding penalties, for insertion in treaty of peace to be considered at a plenary session of conference today, Monday, at 3 o'clock p. m., Paris time."

Article One.—The Allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following five powers, namely the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

"In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed."

The Allied and associated powers will address a request to the government of The Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-emperor, in order that he may be put on trial.

Guilty Must Be Punished

Article Two.—The German government not having insured the punishment of the persons accused of having exercised, in violation of the laws and customs of war, such persons will be brought before military tribunals by the Allied and associated powers, and if found guilty, sentenced to the punishments laid down by military law.

"The German government shall hand over to the Allied and associated powers or to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war who are specified either by name or by the rank, office or employment which they held under the German authorities."

Article Three.—Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied and associated powers will be brought before the military tribunals of that power.

"Persons guilty of criminal acts

against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and associated powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the powers concerned.

"In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel."

Article four is as follows:

The German army undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to insure the fulfillment of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders, the just appreciation of the responsibility."

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Trial of the former German emperor for "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," has been determined upon by the allied and associated powers. Holland will be requested to surrender the royal refugee for arraignment before a court composed of five judges named by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The state department made public today proposed articles for insertion in the peace treaty, to be considered this afternoon by the peace conference in plenary session, "providing for the trial of William II of Hohenzollern and also requiring Germany to deliver all persons within its borders, charged with having exercised acts in violation of the laws and customs of war," for arraignment before military tribunals of the allied and associated powers whose nationals suffered through such offenses.

Thus the peace commission on responsibility for the war has solved its most weighty problem. The state department's announcement of the solution was received here generally with surprise because it was known that Secretary Lansing, chairman of the commission, had steadfastly opposed any attempt to bring the former Kaiser before an international tribunal. Mr. Lansing contended there was no law by which such an offense could be reached by the conference and that it would be contrary to the constitution of the United States for the American delegates to participate in any sort of international ex post facto law. At that time, however, it was proposed to charge criminal and military offenses and it was suggested today that the decision to base the indictment upon violation of international morality and the sanctity of treaties was taken to meet the American viewpoint.

PARIS, April 28.—The peace treaty with Germany as drawn for presentation to the Germans contains a clause providing that former Emperor William be tried by an international tribunal, it was learned today. A separate tribunal will try other military officers.

FAVORED NATIONS.

PARIS, April 28.—The report of the economic commission of the peace conference, the Echo de Paris says, contains clauses for insertion in the preliminary peace treaty that Germany shall give the allied and associated nations the treatment of most favored nations without any reciprocity.

HINES READY TO SETTLE DISPUTE

Will Bring Railroad Board and Steel Producers Together to Stabilize Prices.

DENVER, Colo., April 28.—Director-General of Railroads Hines in a statement issued upon his arrival here today, announced his willingness to accept the offer made by the industrial board of the department of commerce to bring together representatives of the railroad administration and the steel producers to settle the controversy over the government's price stabilization program.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Hines:

"On April 26th, Secretary Redfield telegraphed Director-General Hines suggesting that representatives of the railroad administration confer anew with the industrial board relative to steel prices with the spirit of being engaged in a common service and seeking a mutual end."

"Director-General Hines replied today calling attention to the fact that on April 24th Judge Robert S. Lovett and Mr. Henry Walters, as representatives of the railroad administration, had met with the industrial board for the purpose of reaching common ground in a practical sense regardless of former conceptions on either side and had been prepared to offer compromise suggestions looking to an agreement as to prices, but that the board declined at the meeting to accept according to its original expectations which in the belief of the director-general were erroneous and that this attitude of the board practically closed the door to further discussion at that meeting."

"The director-general, in view of the renewed suggestion for conference, indicated a willingness to accept the offer made by the industrial board in a telegram sent by Chairman Peck on April 26 to bring together representatives of the railroad administration and the steel producers."

FRIEND OF BASEBALL



When Governor Smith of New York signed the Sunday baseball bill Magistrate Francis X. McQuade, who also is treasurer of the New York Giants, received hundreds of telegrams of congratulations. It was a great personal victory. For three years—before he was connected with the Giants—he had fought for the bill. It almost passed last year. The privilege of playing Sunday ball in New York is the biggest kind of a boost for baseball. It means many thousands of dollars to both leagues.

BEAUTIFUL GOLD CASKET TO BE GIVEN WILSON

LONDON, April 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A beautiful gold casket, which is to contain the certificate of the freedom of the city of London to be presented to President Wilson is now in view at the Guild hall. It is of eighteen carat gold throughout and bears the portraits of King George and Mr. Wilson and figures representing Britannia and Liberty. The arms of the allied countries and of the city of London appear in enamel below the portraits.

The casket stands on a water gilt plinth which is supported by feet fashioned according to the arms of the city.

AMERICA WILL MEET ALL NEEDS

Business Leaders Determined to Bring Immediate Development of Foreign Trade.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—American business is determined to meet the needs of this nation and foreign countries during the remainder of the readjustment period and after, leaders in finance and industry declared today at the convention of the chamber of commerce of the United States.

But to carry out this program, the speakers warned, there must be no further delay in bringing about closest co-operation of all branches of finance and industry. Relations between the government and business, too, must be such as to instill greatest confidence.

With this co-operation of all forces America will be able to immediately develop her foreign trade, which was characterized by some delegates as "a responsibility to the rest of the world."

International commercial arbitration was a subject which received careful attention.

Obstacles Being Overcome.

Obstacles and setbacks encountered by business generally since the signing of the armistice are gradually being overcome, according to reports submitted.

The grainmen of the northwest, the lumbermen of the far west, the cotton men of the south and the industrial leaders of the east all had their problems to place in the big melting pot out of which the convention hopes to mould a concrete policy for the conduct of the nation's business.

The unemployment question, particularly as it pertains to returned soldiers, will be taken up by the convention. Reports submitted today indicated that the situation had been somewhat relieved by the opening of spring work and by the fact that the soldiers are returning in small groups.

BANNON AND KITCHIN RETURN

NEW YORK, April 28.—A delegation from congress which left here April 13 for Porto Rico to review the possibilities of the island becoming independent, returned today on the steamship Cosmo from San Juan. Members of the party included Representatives Joseph Cannon and Claude Kitchin.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

(By The Associated Press.)

What promises to be perhaps the most eventful week yet of the Paris peace conference opens today with a plenary session of that body, with final action on the covenant of the league of nations in prospect.

There also is a feeling prevalent in Paris that the treaty of peace will be ready for presentation to the German delegates by Saturday of this week, before which time it is hoped the Italian situation may resolve itself.

As to the peace treaty the most important matter still to be settled is the problem of composing the Kiel canal and questions relative to Luxembourg also are pending, but it is believed they are in a fair way toward adjustment.

Italy Cause of Concern.

Conditions in Italy are being watched with some concern, but very little news relative to the state of public opinion there and the activities of Premier Orlando and his colleagues in the government has arrived since Sunday.

It was reported that a council of ministers was to be held on Saturday by the premier, but what action was taken at the meeting has not been made public. Senators and deputies from all the Italian parties except the official Socialists held a meeting Sunday and appointed a special committee to draft a resolution of confidence in the government for submission to the parliament.

At the public meeting of the peace conference to be held today, the revised draft of the covenant of the league of nations will be presented. This draft, made public in this country Sunday night, differs in some important respects from that which was submitted to President Wilson last February. It is probable that Japan will make an effort to secure an amendment to the covenant which will grant the Japanese claims for recognition of racial equality.

Germany, with the exception of Bavaria and Silesia, seems to be much quieter than it has been for several weeks. A general strike is reported in the coal and iron districts of upper Silesia and the iron industry is seriously affected.

Bolsheviks Suffer Reverses.

The Russian Bolsheviks have suffered important reverses on the eastern front and Admiral Kolchak's forces seem to be making gains which may develop most favorably in the near future. Troops which have been fighting against the allied forces in northern Russia are reported to have been withdrawn and sent to the eastern front, where the danger to the soviet government seems more threatening. Dispatches from Paris indicate that the plan to provision the larger cities in Bolshevik Russia is making little progress and that opposition to it is growing in anti-Bolshevik circles.

GERMAN POTASH EXCHANGED FOR U.S. FOODSTUFFS

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Replying to a request that some steps be taken to restrict importation of German potash into this country, President Wilson in a cablegram today advised Senator Hitchcock that it was doubtful whether any restrictive measure could be made effective in this matter without further action by congress.

He pointed out that potash was one of the articles which the allies had seen fit to permit Germany to export in payment for food and that France was now offering potash for export from Alsace-Lorraine.

British Aviators Placing Hopes On 8-Hour Test

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 28.—The hopes of Harry G. Hawker and of Frederick P. Raynham, British fliers rivals for a successful airplane flight over the Atlantic, are centered on engines which, it was learned today, in neither case had been tested continuously for more than eight hours. With favorable conditions, for which the aviators are waiting, the trip will require a minimum of twenty hours.

LITTLE SAID OF REVISED LEAGUE

Many Members of Senate and House Making No Comment on Text.

SEN. OPPOSES LEAGUE

Walsh Gratified Covenants Reserves Monroe Doctrine From League Authority.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Publication by the state department today of the revised covenant of the league of nations gave the text of the document to the American people several hours in advance of its presentation to the peace conference in plenary session at Paris. The substance of the covenant, including material changes designed particularly to meet criticisms in the United States, had been disclosed two weeks ago through an official summary, but many members of the senate, officials and other students of the nation's foreign relations had withheld final judgment pending careful analysis of the complete text.

Apparently these observers found that the official summary had given a fairly comprehensive outline of the document, especially of the amendments. The new article specifically exempting international engagements and regional understandings, "such as the Monroe doctrine" had been quoted verbatim. The summary also had outlined sections exempting national domestic questions from the jurisdiction of the league, providing for withdrawal of members nations upon two years notice, leaving it to member states to decide what armed force, if any, they will contribute to any force which the league may determine is necessary to enforce its findings, providing that states willing to accept them, and stating definitely that armament reduction propaganda become effective only when approved by the states concerned.

Most of the congressional leaders were out of the city today, including Senator Lodge of Massachusetts who will be the next chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, retiring chairman.

Two cable corrections upon the text of the annex to the covenant were received today by the state department. In the list of original members the name of New South Wales was eliminated and that of New Zealand added. The word "no" was inserted at the beginning of the last sentence to correct any obvious error in transmission.

Hitchcock Supports League

DENVER, April 27.—Declaring that "every one who is a sincere supporter of peace and international justice," will support the league of nations covenant as finally drafted by the peace conference, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, U. S. senator from Nebraska, tonight voiced his approval of the league of nations plan in an address at the Municipal Auditorium.

Senator Hitchcock asserted that the most serious objections to the league have been overcome and concluded with:

"Men must meet the big issue squarely. Yes or no—shall we join in an effort to prevent war or revert to the old system with its sacrifices and its horrors."

Some of the senators here, including Senator Johnson of California, Republican, withheld comment today, saying they were studying the covenant text.

Senator Moses Against League.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire, Republican, said in his opinion some amendments to the United States constitution would be required in order to make the covenant effective, although he thought that there had been some improvement in phraseology. He added that he still believed the league would "trust us into any mess that may occur in any part of the world," and furnish another element in the delay in bringing about peace. He said in his opinion the unanimous agreement provision is "very vague."

Senator Walsh of Montana, Democrat, said he was gratified that the covenant reserved the Monroe doctrine from the authority of the league and said this would have a tendency to disarm many of the critics of the league.

"For myself," he said, "I never had any serious apprehension that we would have suffered anything in that respect under the original covenant. I feel the same way regarding the provision specifically excluding questions of domestic concern from action by the league. I felt that that principle necessarily was implied in the original draft."

YOUNGEST BUCK PRIVATE.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Claiming to be the youngest "buck private" in the American army Frank Saulnier, 14, of San Jose, Calif., who served with base hospital No. 2 as interpreter, arrived as a casual on the steamer Chicago today. After landing in France he was sent to a school in a southern province, but later enlisted in the American forces.

TAKING CHARGE AT ARCHANGEL



General Richardson, commanding the American troops at Murmansk, Russia, has gone to Archangel to take charge of the American forces facing the Bolsheviks in that sector. It was Archangel that Michigan soldiers were reported to have mutilated.

WHOLE SECTION OF SILESIA IS WITHOUT LIGHT

BERLIN, Sunday, April 24.—The strike movement in upper Silesia is intensified, according to a dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Gleiwitz. There is a general strike at Gleiwitz and vicinity, it is said, and the upper Silesian electric power stations have been closed. The whole section is without electric lights and the iron industry is seriously affected, work being suspended in many plants. The strike movement is reported strong among railroad workers.

Finns Drive Out Bolsheviks and Capture a Town

HELSINGFORS, April 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A national assembly has been formed at Olonez, 110 miles northeast of Petrograd, where the Finns have driven out the Bolsheviks. The town was captured, according to reports, by volunteer troops.

The capture of Olonez by forces opposed to the Bolsheviks may have an important effect on the Allied campaign along the Murmansk railroad and through it on the situation in the Archangel region. For several weeks Allied forces commanded by General Maynard have been pressing southward along the Murmansk railway and were last reported approaching Povenietz, at the northern end of Lake Onega. From Povenietz, the Murmansk railway swings westward and before it reaches the southeastern edge of Lake Ladoga it comes within a few miles of Olonez.

A Stockholm report Sunday said that a revolt had broken out in Olonez and it is possible that Bolshevik forces along the Murmansk railway may be cut off after the anti-Bolshevik advance from Olonez. If the Murmansk railway line can be cleared as far south as Olonez, the Allies will be in a position to outflank the Bolsheviks south of Archangel, who also are threatened by the Siberian advance in the Viatka region.

Three Transports Due in New York Harbor May 5 and 7

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Transport sailings were announced by the war department today as follows:

Wilhelmina, due at New York, May 5, with the 120th field artillery complete, headquarters of the 57th field artillery brigade, the 324th bakery company, and a few casuals, the total army personnel aboard being 1,724.

The Cap Finistre, due at New York May 5, with the 127th infantry field and staff, headquarters company, medical detachment, Company A and a detachment of Company B, headquarters 64th infantry brigade, base hospital No. 109, a number of casuals, including Brigadier-General Edwin B. Winans, a total army personnel of 1,032.

The Huron, due at New York about May 7 with the 307th sanitary and supply trains; 319th and 320th machine gun battalions, and Company B, 321st machine gun battalion; the 307th mobile ordnance repair shop; the 120th, 135th and 266th aero squadrons, a number of casuals, a total of 3,265.

PAGE IS LEAVING ITALY

American Ambassador Starts for Paris Is Rome Report.

SONNINO CHEERED

Barzilai Will Not Return to the City of Paris.

ROME, April 28. (Havas).—Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, has left Rome for Paris.

An Italian newspaper report from Rome received by the Associated Press April 25 said that Ambassador Page had offered his resignation because he had been made "acquainted with President Wilson's views on the Italian claims." The statement was authorized at the state department in Washington on that day, however, that there was no foundation for this report. It was added that there had been various reports since the armistice that Ambassador Page would resign soon to resume his literary work but opinion on the part of state department officials was that whatever Mr. Page's personal plans for the future might be would not consider resigning at this time.

Secretary to Arrive in Rome

ROME, April 28.—Foreign Secretary Sonnino who left Paris Saturday afternoon, arrived in Rome at 9:30 o'clock last night. He was given an enthusiastic reception.

Crowds Cheer Sonnino

ROME, April 28. (Havas).—Large crowds cheered Foreign Minister Sonnino and former Premier Salandra in all the towns where their special train stopped Sunday. In a speech at Genoa the foreign minister asserted that the government is determined to obtain what is due Italy.

PARIS, April 28. (Havas).—The newspapers report that Salvatore Barzilai, a member of the Italian peace delegation, declared that he did not intend to return to Paris. Barzilai is a Republican and a former member of the Italian cabinet. He left Paris with Premier Orlando Friday night.

PARIS, April 28. (By the Associated Press).—The French government has no fear of serious manifestations May 1, which the labor unions have declared a general holiday, it is learned from an authoritative source. Premier Clemenceau, it is said, has authorized peaceful demonstrations and has placed responsibility for maintenance of order on the organizers.

More Units Are Assigned for An Early Convoy

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona) and 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and western Illinois) divisions were released on April 25 and April 26, respectively, "for preparation for return to the United States." General Pershing notified the war department today.

Preparation for return is not equivalent to assignment to early convoy, it was explained at the war department, but indicates that such assignment may be expected within a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT JOLLY KILLED.

FREEMONT, N. Y., April 27.—Lieutenant Allington Jolly of Chicago, was killed today when a privately owned airplane he was testing fell 150 feet near the Luffery aviation field here. Both his legs were broken and his skull fractured.

BLACKLISTS ABOLISHED.

LONDON, April 27.—The foreign office announces the abolition of all trade blacklists from April 29.